REMOVAL OF COLLECTOR BRONSON.

The President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, has removed Mr. Greene C. Bronson from his place as Collector of the port of New York. We concur with the Richmond Enquirer, "that the removal of Collector Bronson would be the consequence of his recent letter of defiance to the President, is what every person with a just sense of propriety must have expected. It is incompatible with the dignity of the Executive to retain subordinates in office who manifest no sort of respect for their superiors. The letter of Mr. Bronson was an appeal to faction against the policy of the Administration, and was manifestly designed as a challenge to the President. The President is right in dismissing Bronson, and the country will sustain him. This prompt, bold and just measure illustrates his energy of character and will inspire ardour and confidence in the bosom of his friends. The timid may falter, and the treacherous may desert, but honest Democrats will stand by the President in his struggle with faction. For a time no doubt the rage of faction will fill the country with its infuriate yells, but, the ebullition over, returning reason will vindicate the President and

[From the Washington Union. Oct. 23.]
SATURDAY MORNING, October 22. Sin: Recently I addressed a letter to Collector Bronson and other officers of the customs in the city New York.

cover the traitors with merited contempt."

By some means an imperfect copy of that letter, purporting to have been communicated from New York by telegraph, was published in one of the pa-

pers of this city.

This rendered it proper for me to give the public a correct copy; and upon the ground of that publication, under such circumstances, Collector Bronson published his long delayed reply, even before the original reached me. Under these circumstances, I deem it proper to

transmit to you for publication the enclosed letter.

Very respectfully, JAMES GUTHRIE. Very respectfully,

Washington, Oct. 22, 1853. Sir: I have received your letter of the 27th inst. It is not my purpose to respond to the many positions of that letter, because most of them bear their contradiction upon its face, and others are too unimportant to require refutation; and also because, while, in several phrases of it, admitting your implied obligation, as a man of honor, to act in accordance with the known policy of the Administration, and, moreover, recognising the propriety and justice of that policy by declaring that you yourself deprecated and endeavored to prevent the division now existing in the Democratic party in your State, you nevertheless indulged in a tenor of remark, as to various relations of the subject, which not only impugns my motives, but indicates an attitude on your part wholly incompatible with harmonious co-operation between us, and the proper conduct of the busi-

ness of the Government. One suggestion appears in your letter which demands animadversion. You allege, by implication, that I have desired you to appoint free soilers to office, and, in doing so, you strangely misunderstand or misinterpret my letter of the 3d instant. I neither entertained nor expressed any such desire. It has been my pleasure and my duty, not to inquire into the opinions which may have been held by yourself and others as far back as the year 1848, but to regard the claims to consideration of all who have acted with fidelity to the principles and organization of the democratic party since the convention at Baltimore in 1852, and those only. And with these views, I must condemn your course when in this letter you inform me that you have selected free-soilers for office, without having given me the notice of the fact, which would have enabled me to withhold my approbation from any such appointments. I will add, that the imputation that I have required you to act with reference to controversies of a local or State character, is wholly gratuitous. My letter was intended to guard you against distinctions between democrats, founded upon local politics and local divisions.

The concluding portion of your letter has left me no alternative but to lay the whole matter before the President, and take his direction concerning it.

You assume that in relation to certain things you are to receive instructions from this department, and in others that you are to proceed without, or contrary to, such instructions. This cannot be admitted in any branch of the public service; for where the department is not expressly empowered to give instructions to subordinates, it has the authority to do so, as inherent in the power to remove a refractory officer.

You also assume that you are to appoint the various persons employed in the custom-house-some, as you admit, subject to my approval, and others, as you seem to conceive, on your sole authority. I cannot but regard it as singular that a gentleman of your legal acquirements and experience should have fallen into such an error. The constitution of the U. States has empowered Congress to confer the appointment of inferior officers' in the President alone in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. Congress has not attempted, nor, if it had, could it have effected, any modification of this provision of the constitution.

Those who are employed under you in the Custom-House do, both by the Constitution and the laws, derive their appointment and their authority as public officers from the Secretary of the Treasury alone. What the language and temper of your letter

would have rendered embarrassing, these unwarrantable assumptions, marked as they are by a manifest spirit of insubordination, render impossible-namely. your continuance in the office of Collector of the District of New York. I am, therefore, directed by the President to say that your successor in the office will be promptly appointed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully JAMES GUTHRIE. GREENE C. BRONSON, Esq., New York.

The first letter of Mr. Guthrie, it is seen, was imperfectly published, and though not designed for the papers, he was thus constrained to give to the public a correct copy.

President Pierce was elected upon the basis of a complete cessation of the slavery agitation; and he was supported by the Democrats of New York without regard to their past opinions and position on this question. His course in relation to New York Democrats is but the legitimate result of his position in the campaign; and we are at a loss to perceive how any one can reasonably, having all the facts in view, condemn him for this course.

The foregoing letter of Mr. Guthrie is just what might have been expected of the Administration by its real friends in all quarters. The Administration has been charged with having taken sides with the Barnburners in New York and against the Hunkers, when the truth is it has taken sides with neither, but has endeavored to confine itself in its appointments to the Democratic party proper, without reference to these unfortunate divisions. This is clearly shown in Mr. Guthrie's letter, and he distinctly and emphatically tells Mr. Bronson that he condemns his course in appointing freesoilers to office. We shall see whether the Raleigh Register, and other Southern Whig papers which have been falsely charging the Administration with freesoil tendencies, will have the fairness to lay Mr. Guthrie's letter before their

Herman J. Redfield, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bronson, was one of the Cass Electors for the State in 1848, and has been noted, since then, as being one of the most ultra anti-Van Buren politicians in the State.

Snow Storm. Early Monday morning, it commenced to rain at Philadelphia, which subsequently changed to snow, mingled with rain and hail, melting ing as it fell, except on the roofs of houses, which were covered to the depth of nearly an inch. The trees on Chesnut and other streets and in the public squares, though some of them partially green, were bending with snow. The atmosphere was quite cold, and the day altogether would have done no branches of the Legislatine. discredit to mid-winter.

OUR RECENT VISIT TO RALEIGH. Our funny neighbor of the Intelligencer, has, in the kindest manner, undertaken to chronicle the incidents attending our first night in the "City of Oaks;" and had he carried the matter further, by describing all that we did and saw, during our recent visit to that delightful place, we should have been saved the trouble of recording, as we now propose to do, the results of the expedition. Our neighbor being in Petersburg all the time, might not have been able to perform the task as truthfully as ourselves, but his account would have been so much more facetious and imaginative than our own, that we regret he did not honor us by playing the part of

historiographer to our adventures. Of the journey out to Raleigh we need only say that it contained little beyond the usual experience of railway travel. Our friends Messrs, Bird and Branch, of the two lines of road between Petersburg and the capital of the Old North State, being "fast men," we got along at a pretty rapid pace from depot to depot, very frequently realizing the speed of Sam Weller on his remarkable ride to Ipswich, when 'surrounding hobjects was rendered hinwisible by the extreme welocity.

As we approached the point of our destination, the cars began to be more and more crowded with pilgrims to the Fair, and we entered Raleigh with a number of passengers such as has never gone along the line before since it was a railroad. But talking of crowds-did'nt the streets of Raleigh next morning display something of a gathering? If North Carolina has been asleep for twenty years like Rip Van Winkle, as some who laugh at her say, she was wide enough awake then. Every body-indeed all the world, and his wife seemed to be there. We have seen some animated and gay sights in our day, but nothing to what we witnessed on that occasion. And right proud might the good old North State be of such an assemblage of her citizens-the substantial veomanry of the soil, the intelligent representatives of that noble profession, Agriculture—coming together to celebrate one of its galadays, and bringing with them their wives and daughters to set off the scene with their radiant attractions. (Of the ladies, bless their souls! we shall say more anon.) Such re-unions are far better—they a possess a higher significance than the throngs which convene to see a horse-race or a balloon ascension. There is a moral purpose in the object that lends an interest to the whole affair beyond the more holiday shows of any people. The French Emperor may get up great fetes to console his bourgeoisie for the loss of their freedom-he may construct pasteboard Alps, to be ascended by automatic Napoleons in the blaze of a thousand pieces of fire-works, and collect "ast crowds to gaze upon the mimic glories of the spestacle; but he cannot with all his money, bring together such a gathering as that we saw at Raleigh. When France, if she ever does, shall witness the like, despotism will have passed from her sunny clime forever.

We hope no one who has read our remarks up to this point will expect us to describe the articles on exhibit on at the North Carolina State Fair. It would be a matter of simple impossibility. Such miraculous machines, such various vegetables, such superior Southdowns, such excellent Devons, such high-mettled horses, we never saw before. Through the grounds we went, (accompanied by Moore, of the News, and Whitaker, of the Giraffe,) finding at every step something more remarkable than what we had just left behind us, till at last fatigued with looking at prodigies of stock and marvels of growth, we turned to see what "Old Virginny never tires" of

admiring. We went to see the show at Floral Hall. And what was that? By my faith, Sir, it was a show of the "Flowers of Loveliness." The roses were pretty and the fruits were luscious, which had blossomed on bush, and ripened on bough, to decorate that Hall, but what comparison did they stand to the bright beings, with cheeks more beauteous in tint than the rose-leaf, smoother to the eve than the peach. He will be a happy man who shall discover how smooth is one of those cheeks to the lip. Yes, whenever North Carolina gets up an exhibition of its productions, let the ladies not be forgotten, and put us down for a front seat? A daguerreotype of that scene would be worth hanging up in the editor's sanctum. There is a picture in the Princess, by Tennyson, that to some extent resembles what it was-

-from the illumined hall Long leaves of splendor slanted o'er a press Of snowy shoulders, thick as herded ewes, And rainbow robes, and gens and gemlike eyes, And gold and golden heads; they to and fro

Fluctuated, as flowers in storm, some red, some palebut the fair daughters of North Carolina were unlike the attendants of the Amazonian beauty, Lady Pschye, and wore their attractions with a simplicity as charming as it was unconscious.

We came away from Raleigh largely indebted to the editorial fraternity, for kindly and hospitable treatment, and we can only hope to catch some of them, one of these days in Petersburg-that's all.

Mr. Holden, the able editor of the Standard, gave delightful entertainment on Wednesday evening last, and we had the pleasure of meeting at it many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the State. The Raleigh Press was well represented by Mr. Gales, of the Register, Mr. Doub, of the Star, and the Messrs. Cooke and Waddell, of the Southern Weekly Post. We must not fail to state that we met here also Mr. Cameron who is soon to edit a paper at Beaufort, N. C., to be called the "Halcyon." Mr. C. we found to be a most pleasant and well informed gentleman. We wish him much success in his contemplated enterprise. We lent our editorial assistance to them in doing full justice to the excellent entertainment pro-

vided by Mr. Holden. On Thursday we accepted a polite invitation from Mayor Haywood, and spent a couple of hours at his residence in the most agreeable manner. It was here that we partook of a most delicious fruit cake, made by his Honor's good lady. In this particular, we do not think Mrs. H. can be excelled anywhere. On Thursday evening we sipped a cup of tea with

this city. We met at Mr. P.'s with a young lady of this city, and spent a most agreeable evening. We write of these things, now that we have got back to the humdrum occupations of our sanctum, with a heavy heart and frequent sigh, that, as human joys are fleeting, Fairs cannot last always, and that our whole life cannot be such a dream of de-

our excellent friend P. F. Pescud, Esq., formerly of

lights, of good dinners, of excellent suppers, of kind friends and of Floral Halls. We commisserate our neighbor of the Intelligencer who did not get to Raleigh at all. Poor fellow no wonder he tried, in the very greenness of impotent envy, to amuse himself at our expense, and wrote that dreadfully funny thing about our Shanghais. But we respect his feelings, and will not go too far in reminding him of what he lost in not visit-

ing the Fair. Next time, he will be apt to go. Many matters not mentioned in this article came under our observation at Raleigh, which we may touch upon hereafter. To do so now, would stretch our article (already long) to too great a length for the columns of the "Express." Petersburg Express.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATESMAN. We have received and will publish at our earliest convenience the Prospectus of a new weekly and semi-weekly paper, to be called the "North Carolina Statesman. the publication of which is to be commenced on the first day of January next, at Raleigh, N. C., by E. Cantwell and W. Whitaker, Esq's. We refrain from any serious comment upon the political course indicated by the Prospectus until we can publish that document itself. Mr. Cantwell, who, we presume, will be the Editor, brings to his task scholarship and ability as a writer; Mr. Whitaker is a practical Printer, and, we believe, a clever fellow. In a pecuniary point of view we wish the enterprize the utmost success; in a political one, we cannot, since the proposed paper is to occupy the same ground which the Free Press" did here during the campaign between Messrs. Ashe and Leak. Apart from what we must regard as radical unsoundness upon the distribution question, the "Statesman" will, no doubt, be able Wil. Journal. and interesting.

Hon. D. M. Barringer and Henry W. Miller, Esq., have been spoken of as Whig candidates for Governor. No one has been proposed, as yet, by the Democracy, as the proper person to be run for Governor. In due time, they will have a candidate in the field, that will beat any man the Whigs may choose to start. "Truth is mighty and will prevail." Democratic principles are right, and we have a majority of Democrats in the State; therefore, the election of a Democrat for Governor of North Carolina, in 1854,

Halifum Republican.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR. Last Friday and Saturday Arrival of the Steamer Isabel at Charleston from were the days set apart for the First Annual Fair of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society. The weather was fine, and the interest manifested considerable of the Steamer Isabel at Charleston from Havana.—The Northern Light put into Norfolk with \$1500,000 in Gold.—Mad. Sontag soon to be in Richmond.—The Markets, &. &c. erable. There was a great deal of fine stock exhibited, and many articles of mecanical production that were highly creditable to the skill and taste of our citizens.

We were pleased to note the evident improvement in the stock of the country, made during the ten years last part. The stock exhibited would have done no discredit to any country. Finer horses, mules, hogs, and cattle, cannot be found any where. It was not so once, and we well remember the time. Our people have been improving, and the display on Saturday demonstrated it.

We append the award of premiums, and think it is about correct. We were not present, however, and the list may be incorrect in some particulars. N. W. Woodfin received the premium for the best crop of corn. The yield to the acre we understand was 149 bushels. What county can beat this? And why should our people leave Buncombe in search of better lands when such crops can be made by prop-

er culture at home? N. W. Woodfin-for the best Work Oxen and best

David C. Taylor-for the best Upper and Sole Leather, and best dressed Sheep Skin. Mrs. D. C. Taylor-for the best Butter. J. W. Woodfin-for the best saddle Horse. for the best Boar. " " for the best Hogs.

Montraville Patton—for the best Bull Calf. James W. Patton-for the best Bull. for the best young Calf. Michael Luther-for the best Stallion.

John P. Smith-for the best two year old Mules. Peter Plemmons-for the best Mule Colt. A. M. Alexander-for the best Brood Mare. J. R. Osborne—for the best Sheep. Col. Thos. T. Patton-for the best Wheat Crop. Forty bushels to the acre was the yield.

Col. T. T. Patton-for the best specimen of Indian Corn. Thomas Goodlake-for the fattest and best butchered Beef. We make our acknowledgements to Mr. G. for a handsome portion of that "premium beef." It was duly discussed in "committee of the whole,"

and pronounced good, very good.

Mrs. Mills—for the handsomest Bed Quilt. Mr. Mills-for the best pair of Boots. A. T. Summey—for the best Beets. There were many fine specimens, aside from those which received the premiums. All could not be successful, of course; and no doubt the various awarding committees did as near right as possible. Let none be discouraged because they failed this time, but resolve to do a little better for the next Fair, and

the prize may be their's. The next Annual Fair, we have no doubt, will elicit increased attention, and this really important step to benefit the country be participated in by all. Asheville News.

THE CORN TRADE. The accounts from all parts of the kingdom confirm what has been previously stated as to the deficiency in the yield of wheat, and the value of all kinds of provisions will rule high all through the winter. Our French neighbors are evidently under great apprehension of scarcity, and we learn that the government had decreed that the prohibition against the export of grain be extended to the 31st of July, 1854. The export of potatoes had also been forbidden. This latter circumstance will, no doubt, have some influence on our market, as we have lately received good supplies of that article from France. The position of affairs here, and on the Continent, does not, therefore, afford grounds for concluding that the upward movement in wheat has yet reached its maximum, and many holders are sanguine as to a considerably higher range of prices. The excitement has of late been greater in the country than in London, and ours is now one of the quiet. est markets in the kingdom. At Mark lane vesterday there was a small show of wheat from the neighboring counties, which induced factors to ask higher prices. The demand was not so active as of late: indeed the millers were evidently averse to paying any further advance, and they succeeded ultimately in purchasing on terms similar to those current on that day week. There was some demand for new for seed, and a few picked lots commanded very full terms. The arrivals of wheat from abroad have for several days past been quite trifling, and the probability is that we shall have no immediate increase in the supplies. In the absence of fresh arrivals there was no pressure to sell from on board ship, and for granaried parcels very high prices were asked. Buyers acted with more caution than of late, but they could not buy cheaper, and we consider quotations quite as high as on Monday week. There were but few offers of floating cargoes, either from the Baltic or Black Sea. Towards the end of market there was an improved inquiry, owing, it was said to the receipt of a telegraphic despatch of a warlike character from Turkey. Quotations of town made flour underwent no change; the demand was rather languid. American was in fair request, and realized the extreme terms of last week. English barley hardly sold so well as of late; there was a slight increase in the supply, and only a small proportion of the same consisted of fine quality. Foreign barley for grinding was sought after, and its previous value was in some cases rather exceeded. Malt sold quite as well as previously. The arrivals of oats coastwise and from Ireland were quite insignificant, and only one small cargo was received from abroad. There was not so much life in trade yesterday as about the middle of last week, but the rise then established was well supported, and we must quote prices at least 1s. per quarter higher than on that day week. Beans were about 1s. and peas 2s. to 3s. per quarter dearer. Indian corn was held with increased firmness, and seeds were generally dearer.

London Gazette, 4th, P. M. "If he (Mr. Dix) can succeed in vindicating his position and showing that he is no abolitionist and free-soiler, then he will be able to make the American people believe that there never was anything like the Buffalo platform, upon which it is notorious Mr. Dix took his stand side by side with that prince of political jugglers, Martin Van Buren. When will wonders cease? Raleigh Star.

We cannot pretend to say when wonders will cease -but we can tell the Star when they will begin to astonish the world anew. When the Scott and Seward journals can convince the American people that they sincerely repent for

the free soil heresies which afflicted them a few When they will vindicate the truth of history by showing to the world how "Mr. Dix took his stand side by side with the prince of" orators, Mr. Webster, on the Buffalo Platform, and record the great Expounder's declaration that the free soilers had stolen their sentiments from the Northern Whigs,

and that the Buffalo platform met the unqualified approbation of the Northern Whigs. Finally, when they shall have resuscitated the carcass of that hybrid monster of a party, formed from the harmonious elements of Canada annexation-Bankrupt laws, and hostility to Southern institutions. which was so effectually crushed by the people last fall, we may expect to see the age of wonders begin Asheville News.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM. We learn that Dr. E. C. Fisher. of Virginia, has been appointed superintendent of the North Carolina Luna-Standard

Is it not a little strange that we should be dependent upon another State for a Superintendent for the Lunatic Asylum, or indeed, for an incumbent for any other office in this State? Are there no physicians in North Carolina capable of performing the duties of Superintendent of that Institution whose services could be obtained? We have seen somewhere a statement that the situation was offered to two physicians of the State upon condition that they should reside at the Asylum, and that finally, it was tendered to and accepted by, Dr. Fisher without the condition.
Why was this? Neither we nor the people of the State may obtain any satisfactory answers to these queries, yet we have a perfect right to ask them and we will ask them, whether they are answered or

We laud the munificent spirit in which that institution has been erected, but must confess that we feel a little chagrined at the intimation made in this appointment that we have not a man in our own State capable of performing the duty of superIntending it. Warrenton News. ing it.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25th, 1858. The steamer Isabel arrived in this city to-day, with Havana dates up to the 22d inst. She brings accounts of the recent raging of a very severe storm along the whole Southern coast, particularly at the Island of St. Thomas. The steamer Conway was nearly sunk.

NORFOLK, Oct. 25th, 1853. The steamship Northern Light, put in at this port to-day, short of coal and provisions. She brings San Francisco dates to the 1st inst, together with a million and a half of dollars in gold. Her news is of an unimportant character.

New York, Oct. 25th, 1853. Madame Sontag has been very successful in this city. She will be in Richmond in a few days. MARKETS. There were seles to-day of twenty thousand barrels of Flour, State brands were lower. Southern unchanged. Sixty thousand bushels of white Wheat changed hands at \$1 54 per bushel. Mixed Corn 77; Yellow 80.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25th, 1853. Sales to-day of three thousand barrels of flour at \$6 25. Grain was heavy.

The Fires in the Woods near Detroit. DETROIT, Oct. 28. The fires in the woods and marshes continue to rage without cessation. There was a slight sprinkling of rain to-day, but not enough to do good, and the sky is again clear. Families are coming into the city hourly, having been burnt out of their farms.

Destructive Fire. Cooperstown, N. Y. Oct 24. The Cooper Hotel in this place, formerly the residence of J. Fennimore Cooper, was destroyed by fire last night. Only a portion of the furniture was saved. The building was insured for \$35,000. The fire was communicated by an incendiary.

Destructive Fire. New York, Oct. 24. The spacious and magnifi-cent Fort Hamilton House at Fort Hamilton, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Only a portion of the furniture was saved. The building was insured for \$35,000. The fire was the work of an in-

VESSELS IN DISTRESS-OUR HARBOR. Every hard

blow, such as we had last week, offers additional arguments in favor of the appropriation by Congress of the means necessary to construct the works at the mouth of our river, calculated to render it available as a harbor of refuge for all classes of vessels traversing our coasts. At the present writing there are some six to eight vessels in the Cape Fear which have put in here in distress on account of the recent severity of the weather, and the injuries they have received; and such is always the case, after or during storms, and will always continue to be, protected, as our entrance is, by Cape Fear and the shoals. But the value of this harbor to the trade of the country is very greatly restricted by the obstructions at its mouth, and will continue to be so restricted until the proper measures have been taken for the removal of these obstructions. Certainly this is a national and not a local view, and in this view, of which almost daily experience proves the correctness, we have a right, under any, even the most rigid construction of the constitution, to expect aid from Congress. We might speak of the many artificial and perhaps unnecessary harbors of refuge on the Lakes, and ask why our natural and indispensable harbor here should be neglected; but we will confine ourselves simply to urging our own claims, without instituting comparisons with those of others, which are always odious. Congress will meet in about six weeks. We think we can pledge to our immediate representative the active co-operation of the whole N. C. Delegation in Congress; and, of his interest in the matter, there can be no doubt. In the meantime, we would urge upon the Chamber of Commerce, under the supervision of which body it most directly comes, the collection and preparation of such statistics of trade and other matters pertaining to our port as may be necessary to strengthen the hands of our friends in Congress, and enable them to move at an early day in the session. This consideration of the importance of the river as a harbor of refuge should not be neglected, and in urging it, essential strength might be derived from a knowledge of the number of vessels which had sought refuge within a given time. A list of these, with some statement of the circumstances, would certainly be useful. Let all those interested directly or indirectly be up and moving in time. The town, through her citizens, has gone into the improvement, and must push it; and Congress ought to see it through, and it must be urged and still more urged. We want to keep it before the people so far as we can. We know that our town cotemporaries will do the same, and we hope for an active expression of opinion from the State at large.

Wilmington Journal.

PLOUGHING AND MANURING. At the recent Agricultural Fair, at Hampstead, Long Island, Professor

Mapes said : "High farming is not ornamental farming; it is deep ploughing and increased manuring. This is what pays the greatest profit. Who ever heard of a crop suffering from drought in a field well drained and sub-soiled, say two feet deep? The atmosphere gives out its moisture in sub-soiled land, and keeps the crops growing. Look at such land and see the results, compared with shallow ploughing. Many men have a better farm under the one they plough than that on the surface. Oats never lodge on land where they can get soluble silex to make strong straw. They cannot get it in shallow ploughed land that has been long in use. Two dollars an acre will give him plenty of soluble silex. No matter what the subsoil is, it will be benefitted if it is dry by subsoiling. Hill tops are benefitted by sub-soiling and draining, for it lets in the air. It makes crops earlier, and thus they escape the frost. The most gravelly land is benefitted. A subsoiled meadow never "runs out." There is no fear of deep ploughing gravelly lands; manures do not reach downward; that notion is a fallacy. To prove it, dig in your barnyard, and you will find it has not made the hard subsoil rich. Root crops are not appropriated as they should be. Cattle may be fattened on roots cheaper than you can feed them on hay in the winter. One bushel of carrots, fed with oats, are worth more than oats to horses. You can raise a thousand bushels of carrots to the acre, worth fifty cents a bushel for feed. Carrots are equal for cows in winter to clover in May."

COMMON SCHOOLS. Mr. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools for the State, has written and published another letter on the subject of Common Schools, addressed to his Excellency, Gov. Reid, in which he alludes to the main obstacles that have hitherto operated against the full success of our system. The first and most prominent mentioned by Mr. Wiley, is the error that has obtained in the minds of our citizens, that the Common School fund was designed as a State charity, for the benefit of the "common people." He very truthfully argues that the prevalence of this opinion has done more to retard the progress of popular education in the State than any other one thing. If, as Mr. Wiley, suggests, those of our citizens, who occupy in their neighborhoods, conspicuous positions in point of wealth or intelligence, would take hold of the matter and show that they felt an interest in the Schools in their vicinity, much good would be accomplished, indeed the system would soon become all that its most ardent advocates ever claimed for it. We think it would be a good plan to have these letters published in pamphlet form for general distribution. Warrenton News.

TOBACCO AND FROST. A correspondent from Franklin writes us, that the Tobacco crop of that county. is both the lightest and most indifferent which has been gathered for twenty years. Not more than onethird of the usual crop was planted in the early seasons, which was nearly destroyed by the dry weather of the mid-summer weeks. The early frosts also cut short the plantings of the latter seasons, and thus he concludes, that in quality and quantity, the crop for that county will be at least one-third below the

In Floyd county, which is beginning to be a tobacoo planting section, the crop is materially injured.

Lynchburg Virginian.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Batribution of the nett income of said Fund for the sools, have direc ed the following Tabular Statement sum total distributed during the year. The amount of the Fall distr President Es Officio Lit. Be

COUNTIES.	Federal Population.	Spring Distribution	Fall Distribution.	Total Distribution.	Deluct for Deaf & Dumb.	Balan Due.
Alamance,	10,166	813 28	914-94	1728 22	150 00	764 94
Alexander,	5,003	400 24	450 27	850 51		102 92
Anson, Ashe,	10,756	860 48	968 04	1838 52	75 00	898 04
Beaufort,	8,539	683 12	768 51 1054 44	1451 63	75.00	693 51
Bertie,	9,978	937 28 797 84	897 57	1991 72	150 00	904 41
Bladen,	8,024	641 92	722 16	1364 08	Diller Byy E	能力但因为学
Brunswick,	5,951	476 08	585 59	1011 67	Marie Con Con Con	70000
Buncombe, Burke,	12,738	1019 04	1146 42	2165 46	SHR AD TO SOUT	Action to the sale
Cabarrus,	6,919	558 52	622 71	1176.23	75 00	547 71
Caldwell,	8,674	693 99 466 88	780 66 525 24	1474 58	150 00	680 66
Camden,	5,836 5,174	418 92	465 66	879 58	CANAL SOLL BELL	P 2 - 1 3 1 = 3
Carteret,	6,208	498 64	558 72	1055 36	N. C. O. C. STORY	56.
Caswell, Catawba,	12,161	972 88	1094 49	2967-87	150 × 150 × 150	Control of
Chatham,	8,234	658 72	741 06	1899 78	The same in the least	The second second
Cherokee,	16,055	1284 40 536 24	1444 95 .	2729 35	The second of the second	with any
Chowan,	6,703 5,252	420 16	472 68	1139 51	SEASON OF THE PARTY OF	SECTION OF SECTION
Cleaveland,	9,697	775 76	872 78	1648 49	STATE OF THE PARTY.	plomistra in
Columbus,	5,308	484 64	477 72	902 36		
Craven, Cumberland,	12.329	986 32	1109 61	2095 93	0.000	Carried Services
Currituck,	17,723 6,257	1417 84 500 56	1595 07 563 13	8012 91	225 00	1870 07
Davidson,	14,123	1129 84	1271 07	1068 69 2400 91		-
Davie,	6,998	559 84	629 82	1189 66	CLA STATE	THE WAT
Duplin,	11,111	888 88	999 99	1898 87	<b>电子型上列表</b> 性	and the state of
Edgecombe, Forsythe,	13,770	1101 60	1239 80	2340 90		
Franklin,	10,627 9,510	850 16 760 80	956 43 855 90	1806 59	150 00	806 48
Gaston,	7,228	578 24	650 52	1616 TO 1228 T6	BY OO	TO BLOOM
Gates,	6,878	550 24	619 02	1169 26	75 00	575 59
Granville,	17,303	1384 24	1557 27	2941 51	1.302 -51	Car-
dreene,	5,321	425 68	478 89	904 57		
Juilford, Inlifax,	18,480	1478 40	1863 20	8141 60	225 00 1	1488 20
Inywood,	13,007	1040 56 552 56	1170 63 621 63	2211 19 1174 19		
Ienderson,	6,483	518 64	583 47	1102 11		
Hertford,	6,656	532 48	599 04	1131 52	- To Company	
Hyde,	6,585	526 80	592 65	1119 45	75 00	617 65
redell, lackson,	18,062	1044 96	1175 58	2220 54		
fohnston,	11,861	948 88	1067 49	0010 05		
ones,	3,985	814 80	354 15	2016 37	The Manager of	nes in the
enoir,	6,182	494 56	556 38	1050 94	75 00	481 88
incoln,	6,924	558 92	623 16	1177 08	00-0000E00	201 60
fadison,		170.00	The state of the state of	- C-10.0	THE STREET	
IcDowell,	5,741	459 28	516 69	975 97		
dartin,	6,169	493 52 556 88	555 21 626 49	1049 78 1183 87		
fecklenburg.	11,724	937 92	1655 16	1993 08		
iontgomery,	6,163	493 04	054 67	1047 71	Control of the last of the las	
loore,	8,552	684 16	569 68	1453 84	75 00	094 68
ash, . Hanover,	9,034	722 72	813 06	1535 78	The state of the s	
forthampton,	14,236	1138 88 858 48	1281 24 965 79	2420 12	150 00	1181 24
nslow,	7,040	563 20	683 60	1824 27 1196 80	172.6	SHOPE NO
range,	14,957	1196 56	1346 13	2542 69		and the same
asquotank,	7,708	616 64	693.72	1310 36	多の変形の	THE WAY TO
erquimons,	6,030	482 40	512 70	1095 10	75 00	487 70
erson,	8,825	706 00	794 25	1500 25	WINE CO.	
itt, andolph,	10,745	859-60 1214-08	967 05	1926 65	4 6 7	
ichmond,	15,176 7,936	634 88	1365 84 714 24	2579 92 1349 12	75 00	1290 84
obeson,	11,080	886 40	997 20	1893 60		Party 1
ockingham,	12,363	989 04	1112 67	2101 71		
owan,	12,329	986 32	1109 GI	2095 93	75 00	1084 61
utherford,	12,388	991 04	1114 92	2105 96	The solution is	
unpson, anly,	12,311 6,348	984 88 507 81	1107 99 571 32	2092 87		The same of
okes,	8,490	679 20	764 10	1079 16 1443 30	10 4 5 2 TO	A Salar de
irry,	17,643 /	1411 44	1589 87	2999 31	75 00	1514 87
rrell,	4,452	- 356 16	400 68	756 84		1014 01
nion,	9,258	740 64	883 22	1573 86		CONTRACT.
ake, arren,	21,123	1689 84	1901 07	8590 91	225 00	1676 07
ashington,	10,366 4,780	829 28 382 40	982 94 430 20	1762 22	75 00	857 94
atauga,	3,348	267 84	301 32	812 60 569 16	1000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ayne,	11,478	918 24	1033 02	1951 26	1000	CHE TO SERVE
ilkes,	11,642	931 36	1047 78	1979 14	HOLD OF C	STATE OF THE PARTY OF
adkin,	0.000		100	96.00	- 12 S	3 8º S.F.
incy,	8,068	645 44	726 12	1871 56		4 元 学验院
Total,	753,542	\$60,283 36	\$67,818 78	\$128,102 14	770	10 10 20
E-Marie Tolland		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		ortion from the	T. SCHOOL STATE	No. of Street

It will be perceived that the Counties which have had pupils at the Dear and Dumb Institute for the year ending in 1853, and which have failed to pay the tax of seventy-five dollars for the support and education of each, have had the same deducted, according to act of Assembly, from the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

The Board not having yet been able to procure a satisfactory estimate of the population of that portion of Buncombe attached to Henderson by the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, have made the distribution according to the Board of Support of Su attached to Henderson by the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, have made the distribution according to the last census, and request the Board of Superintendents of the former County to pay over to the Board of Superintendents of the last census, and request the Board of Superintendents of the laster County such sum as they may agree upon as proper for the population detached.

138 The Post, Raleigh: the Republican and Patriot, Goldsborough; the Journal, Wilmington; the Carolinian, Fayetteville; the News, Newbern; the Pioneer, Elizabeth City; the Patriot, Greensborough; the Democrat, Charlotte; the Republican Banner, Salisbury; the Roanoke Republican, Halifax; and the News, Asheville, will publish the foregoing

twice each and send their accounts to the President of the Board. THE GLOBE: THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CON-GRESS, AND NEWSPAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.— It will be seen by the annexed extract from a letter of Gen. Washington to David Stewart, dated New York, 17th March, 1790, that the idea of such a paper as I propose to make the Globe originated in the mind of the Father of his Country.

"It is to be lamented that the editors of the different Gazettes in the Union do not more generally and more correctly (instead of stuffing their papers with scurrility and non-sensical declamation, which lew would read if they were apprised of the contents) publish the debates in Congress on all great national questions. The principles upon which the difference of opinion arises, as well as the decisions, would tuen come fully before the public, and afford the best data for its judgment."-Sparks's Writings of Washington, col. 10, p. 84. THE DAILY GLOBE AND THE CONGRESSION L GLOBE. In

surrendering my interest in the organ of a great political party, I cherished the purpose of continuing the Congressional Globe, and, if possible, in time, to periect it into a full history of the action of Congress, giving the debates accurately and fully with the proceedings—all stamped with the verity of an official record. From the passage in the letter of General Washington, which I have quoted, it will be per-ceived that he thought this office might be combined with that of a regular newspaper; and it is certain that the avidi-ty of the public for news of the less important kind greatly contributes to give wings to the weightier matter which may

be called Congressional news.

Having succeeded in my purpose of perfecting the reports of the debates in Congress and g.ving them the official stamp, I now propose to send them abroad, in connection with the news of the day, in such haste as shall outstrip full and accurate intelligence sent from the seat of Government in any than the congression of the day. other form whatever. It will even anticipate the scraps of news forwarded to cities within two hundred and fifty nules of Washington by telegraph. Before the events thus transmitted are published in the morning papers, (for instance, of of the city of New York,) the Globe containing them will have reached the post office of that city by the Express Mail of the previous night. The process by which this will be effected I now lay before the public. I will have a corps of sixteen Reporters in Congress; each

in succession will take notes during five minutes, then retire, prepare them for the Press, put them slip by slip in the hands of compositors, and thus, while a debate is going on in Congress, it will be put in type, and in a few minutes af-ter it is ended it will be in print. I shall by this means be enabled to send by the Express Mail of 5 o'clock p. m. for the East, West, and North, and by that of 9 o'clock p. m. for the South, all the proceedings of Congress up to the ordinary hour of adjournment. Thus the accurate debates of Congress will reach the cities two hundred and fifty miles from the Capitol before their daily morning papers are in circu-The miscellaneous news I shall be careful to gather from

remote sections of the country by telegraph. I will obtain from the Executive Departments, through official sources, the matters of moment transacted in them, and, through a-gents employed for the purpose, all the city news of consequence in sufficient time to be put in the Globe and mailed in the Express Mail trains. In this way I hope to create a new era in the dissemination of news from Washington. Hitherto no newspaper has attempted to give authent counts of things done at Washington before the public mind at a distance had received its first impressions from irrepousible telegraphic despatches, or by letter-writers biased peculiar views.

Washington has now become so great a center of political interest during all the year—the proceedings of the Executive Departments and the information collected by them even during the recess of Congress is of so much tance to the interests of every section of the country—that I shall continue the publication of the daily paper permanently, with a view to become the vehicle of the earliest and most correct intelligence.

It is part of my plan to reduce the price of the daily paper to half that of similar daily papers; and thus I hope to ex-tend its circulation so as to invite advertisements. I will publish advertisements of the Government. To subscribers in the cities I hope to submit such terms as will induce them to advertise their business in every village throughout the Union, where the Globe is sent daily under the franks of members of Congress, all of whom take it, and some of them a large number of copies.

The installation of a new Administration and a new Con-

The installation of a new Administration and a new Congress portends much change in the course of public affairs as the result of the next session. Many vast interests which were brought up in the last Congress were laid over by the Democratic majority to await the action of a Democratic Executive. The new modeling of the tariff; the new land system; the question of giving homesteads, and making every man a freeholder who may choose to become one; the approximation of the Atlantic and Pacific occans by a national railroad across the territory of the Union; reform in the Army, Navy, and civil offices—all these great questions, with a thousand minor ones, deeply affecting multitudes of men and every State in the Union, will, now being matured by public opinion, come up for the Government's decision. These new issues, co-operating with old ones, coming up to be disposed of by new actors on the scenes at Wasnington, will be apt to modify greatly, if not alter essentially, the party organizations of the country.

To these elements of interest another is likely to be introduced by the interposition of the agitations of Europe. After acarly forty years of peace in Europe there is an artidest restlessness that now seems fraught with lendancies thrustening wat; and if war domes, in all likelihood there will follow such universal change that the United States can scarcely hope to escape its vortex. Indeed, from late events it is apparent that our Government is already drawn into European difficulties. These circonistances are calculated to draw gress portends much change in the course of public affi

the public mind towards the next Congress with much ex-The Daily Glone will be printed on fine paper, double royal size, with small type, (brevier and nonparcil,) at five

The Congressional Globe will also be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The Congressional Globe proper will be made up of the proceedings of Congress and the running debates as given by the Reporters. The speeches which members may choose to write out themselves will, together with the messages of the President of the United States, the rep. r s of the Executive Departments, and the laws passed by Congress, be added in an Appendix. Formerly I received subscriptions for the Congressional Globe and Appendix separately. But this has not been found satisfactory, inasmuch as it gave an incomplete view of the transactions in Congress; and therefore I have concluded not to sell them apart, considering that neighbors can have the advantage of both by clubbing in case individuals shall find it too onerous to be at the charge of both.

To facilitate the circulation of the Congressional Globe and cheapen it to subscribers, Congress passed last year a joint resolution making it free of pustage. I annex it, as the law may not be accessible to postmasters generally:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates therein.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates congribed to the contraction of the laws of Congress and the debates congribed to the contraction of the laws of Congress and the debates congribed to the contraction of the laws of Congress and the debates congribed to the congress and the congress and the debates congribed to the congress and the congress a The Congressional Gloss will also be printed on a dou-

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies: representative and constituent bodies:

Be it reso ved by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled, That
from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws and the
debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long
as the same shall be published by order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize
the c.rculation of the Da ly Globe free of pustage.

Approved, August 6, 1850.

Approved, August 6, 1850.
As I sell the DAILY GLOBE at half the price of similar pub. hications, so the Congressional Globe and Appendix is sold for half the cost of so much composition, press-work, and peper. This I can afford to do, inasmuch as the subscription of Congress almost covers the cost of composition, and this enables me to sell for little more than the cost of press-work. and paper. It requires the sales of about 2,000 copies to re-imburse expenses. If 500 only were sold, the cost of each copy would be about \$104! The debates in the English Parliament cost about eleven times as much as I charge sub-scribers for the debates in Congress, equal in quantity, and as well reported and printed. scribers for the debates in Congress, equal in quantity, and as well reported and printed.

The next session of Congress will be a long one; and it is be leved the Congressional Globe for it will reach 4,000 royal quarto pages, as the last long session made 3,842; and the long one before that made 3,501 royal quarto pages—four large volumes each session. If subscribers will be careful to file all the numbers received by them, I will supply any that may miscarry in the mails. This work increases in value as it grows old. The first seventeen volumes will now command three times, and some of the subsequent open twice.

command three times, and some of the subsequent ones lucice, their original subscription price. cluding the Appendix and the laws) is six dollars.

Complete indexes will be made out and forwarded to sub-

scribers soon after the session is ended. Subscribers for the Daily should have their money have by the 5th, and for the Congressional Globe by the 15th of December. The money must accompany an order for either the Daily or the Congressional Globe. Bank nates current where a subscriber resides will be received at par. JOHN C. RIVES. WASHINGTON, October 12, 1858.

WATCHES AND JEWELR .-WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was n Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Stivet Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,

Clocks and Watches, Pistols and Walking Canes

Pistols and Walking Call Perfumery and Extracts, Call and see our Jowelry at reduced prices, less per seat. han we have heretofore sold.

We are determined to do a large business.

PALMER & RAMBAY.

98—

Pinnos ! Pinnos ! 1 BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOS, 6 3-4 and 7 octaves, with highly ornamented cases from the Southern Factory of EGGL RT & Co., which were intended for Exhibition at the N. C. State Fair, but arrived too late

for Exhibition at the N. C. State Fair, but arrived too late, are offered for safe.

They combine with a tone that rivals the best Chickering's a splendid article of farmiture, that will decorate the finest parlor.

They are exhibited at F. Mahler's & Co., where the subscriber may be found at any tune of the day.

CHAS, KLIFFMILLER, Agent.

P. S.—Mr. Roger, who is at present in Raleigh and expects to stay a few days longer, offers his services to tune and repair Pianos. Early notice should be given.

Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1853.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854.
For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Hooksterp.

Raleigo, Oct. 25, 1858.